

Borough of Solihull



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1962

BY

IAN M. McLACHLAN

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



Borough of Solihull



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1962

BY

IAN M. McLACHLAN

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30091937>

69, New Road,
Solihull.

Tel Solihull 3041/2

Although this report is written by me as Medical Officer of Health for Solihull it incorporates aspects seen by me as Area Medical Officer to the Warwickshire County Council.

TO THE COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF SOLIHULL

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors.

I present herewith my Annual Report for 1962 relating to the health of the inhabitants of the Borough of Solihull, the main episode of the year was the occurrence of a case of Smallpox in the Borough, details of which are as follows

On the 15th January I was telephoned by a local Medical Practitioner who asked me to visit an ill male patient whom he suspected was suffering from Smallpox. On questioning, the patient stated that he had been vaccinated in infancy and re vaccinated in 1933 and in 1951 and that 14 days previously on the 28th December, he had been in contact with a Pakistani who later was diagnosed as suffering from Smallpox.

On the 11th January he felt ill and took to his bed and remained there. As I had seen smallpox on previous occasions it was my opinion that the patient was a definite case of the disease. This was later confirmed by a Ministry of Health Consultant in smallpox, and the patient admitted to Witton Smallpox Hospital.

As he had wisely remained in his bed since he became ill, the only close contacts were members of his immediate family and

the Doctors who examined him. The patient's family consisted of his wife, son and grandmother. His wife had never been vaccinated but she agreed to be done immediately and the other two members of the family were also successfully revaccinated at the same time.

In view of the fact that his wife had not been vaccinated before and had been in close contact with her husband, she was also given immune globulin. I, personally, believe that this prevented her developing smallpox. The family proved most cooperative and agreed to complete isolation for 21 days. This public-spirited action of the family made control of the contact very easy and prevented possible spread of infection amongst the community, as no cases appeared to arise from this household.

Much vaccination was done at the request of the population although no urgency existed nor was I personally unduly worried. The task of vaccination fell on the local Medical Practitioners who willingly coped with the extra work this entailed.

At no time were we unable to obtain vaccine, thanks to the help and efficiency of the Birmingham Public Health Laboratory Service, but on two occasions the supply of vaccine was delayed for a couple of hours.

With the large number of persons vaccinated (14,810) one would have expected some complications or reactions to occur; these proved to be mainly skin reactions. The General Practitioners were most assiduous in notifying these cases, all of which I visited. No case of post vaccinia encephalitis occurred nor were there any deaths.

A most useful meeting was convened by the Medical Officer of Health for West Bromwich, County Borough. This was attended by all the other Medical Officers concerned, the Senior Administrative Medical Officer of the Regional Hospital Board and a representative of the Ministry of Health. Policy matters in respect of vaccination contacts, hospital and ambulance facilities were discussed which proved most useful to me.

My thanks go to the Health Inspectors and the clerical staff of the Health Department who coped with the many hundreds of telephone calls from the populace; who arranged for the fair distribution of vaccine to the Medical Practitioners and who worked long hours in the evenings and gave up their Saturdays and Sundays and generally gave willing and unstinted help whenever asked.

There were many suspects reported to have been "contacts" in the cases in the West Midlands area, Bradford, St. Pancras (London) and South Wales. All these were vaccinated and kept under observation for 21 days and not one case of Smallpox developed from them. One rather suspicious contact was moved to hospital for observation after being examined by the Smallpox Consultant. Fortunately this proved not to be a case of Smallpox.

My thanks are also due to the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, the Rev. Emlyn Jones, for his help and co-operation in dealing with this outbreak.

The press proved to be most helpful in printing information to the benefit of the population and in allaying anxiety.

One query that has since worried me in connection with Smallpox is, "Should persons engaged in the diagnosis or control wear protective clothing and masks?"

Towards the end of the year complaints were received from parents who stated that their children had not been examined for Colour Vision at the School Medical Leavers Examination. In view of this only because of the subsequent magnitude and ramifications of the position disclosed when I investigated these complaints but this will be dealt with later.

IAN McLACHLAN,

Medical Officer of Health

FROM THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

In the field of hygiene of the environment improvements maintenance of houses play a large part, concerned as they are with the preservation of the structure, the betterment of amenities and the provision of such essentials as high quality water supplies, satisfactory lighting and ventilation, the drainage of wastes from the site and the removal of rubbish and its disposal. In all these matters the public health inspector has supervisory responsibilities, and in the case of older or poor properties, the duty of reporting to the Council those houses which cannot be made fit for habitation at reasonable cost, with a view to their demolition.

The slum clearance programme has not been a large one in Solihull. A few clearance orders have been made but most of the 400 houses dealt with were old houses of the agricultural cottage type overtaken by urban development also a number of legacies of the first war and its aftermath which had become progressively dilapidated owing to lack of repair. The demolition of the central area of Solihull prior to its rebuilding will remove the last of the unfit houses on the original programme of slum clearance, although it is expected that from time to time there will be houses which, to borrow a phrase from the Housing Acts, "cannot be repaired at reasonable cost". Still remaining are houses on the Mount Estate, Shirley which the Council hoped to deal with by redevelopment, and the policy of the Council there has been to deal with such houses by Demolition Orders when they became vacant and the allocation of a Council house. In any way the worst of the houses have been removed, and although there are still houses of low grade in this area, as a whole the standard of housing on the estate has improved.

Although housing of the population is important the supervision of food, particularly fresh meat, cannot be said to take second place. The Slaughterhouses Act, 1958 and the Regulations it authorised have improved slaughterhouse construction and practice of slaughtering at one step by insisting on the improvement of old slaughterhouses, the provision of facilities

to prevent the contamination of meat by harmful germs, and that the animals concerned be despatched with the minimum of pain or hardship. For instance the use of special pens for confining bovine animals prior to stunning are now compulsory as are satisfactory supplies of drinking water in lairages, the provision of adequate supplies of hot water and the fly proofing of slaughterhouses.

These and many other requirements would have involved slaughterhouse owners in additional capital expenditure to which some did not wish to commit themselves, and the result has been that they have indicated that they would rather discontinue slaughtering than carry out expensive alterations and additions to plant and equipment as required by the regulations which were due to come into force on a date to be appointed in the future. This date was finally fixed by Ministerial Regulation so far as Colihull was concerned as the first of January, 1963.

The brief history of the decline of the number of slaughterhouses in this area is that in 1939 there were 13 premises used as slaughterhouses on the derationing of meat in 1954 seven slaughterhouses were licensed after the carrying out of necessary repairs on the 31st December 1962 five of these had closed down leaving two which were recommended to be licensed in 1963. The owner of one of these undertaking to kill sheep only thereby avoiding the expense of providing an expensive stunning pen. The remaining will be licensed to kill all the usual classes of fat animals with the exception of horses. Experience elsewhere has shown that when expensive alterations to slaughterhouses have been made the number of animals killed there has often increased due to the need for recouping capital expenditure.

During 1962 the main activities have been in the fields of food inspection work, domestic smoke abatement and the carrying out of a survey to ascertain the number of houses which were suitable for improvement by means of improvement grants paid under the provisions of the Housing Acts. In these and other fields work has been expedited by friendly relationships between officers and Councillors alike, by colleagues in the Public Health Department and members of the general public and finally the kindly encouragement given by the Council which has been greatly appreciated.

BOROUGH OF SOLIHULL

Mayor Councillor J.L. Shepherdson, J.P., C.C.

Deputy Mayor: Alderman J.W. Wall, J.P.

Members of the Health and Welfare Committee: Alderman J.A. Em Jones (Chairman); Councillor L.J. Coombes (Vice-Chairman).
Councillors Gibbons, Gray, Pettinger, Rivers, Mrs. Stott, Tob Mrs. Wainwright and Windmill.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health

IAN M. McLACHLAN, L.R.C.P. & S.Ir.L.M., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

a. c. e. f.

ERNEST VAUGHAN

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

a. c. d.

JOSEPH S. FORMAN

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

b. c.

GEOFFREY N. DEAN

b. c. d.

ERNEST SOUTHERN

b. c.

ROBERT P. CHURCHILL

b. c.

LESLIE J. PEARCE

b. c. e.

SIDNEY DAVIES (left 2.12.62)

NEIL L. BONEHAM (Trainee)

Rodent Operatives.

E. CALLAGHAN

W. J. BODDINGTON

Public Analysts:

BOSTOCK, HILL AND RIGBY

- a. Qualifying Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute
- b. Qualifying Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Association Joint Examination Board
- c. Meat Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute
- d. Sanitary Science Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute
- e. Smoke Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute
- f. Certificate of the Institute of Public Cleansing

BOROUGH OF SOLIHULL

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Population (Estimated Mid. 1962) Registrar General 98,670

Live Births			Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ... ..	...	...	921	870	1,791
Illegitimate ... ..	...	...	33	19	52
			<u>954</u>	<u>889</u>	<u>1,843</u>

Rate per 1 000 Estimated Population 18.6

Legitimate Live Births: (per cent of total live births) 2.8%

Still Births			Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ... ..	...	...	13	15	28
Illegitimate ... ..	...	...	1		1
			<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>29</u>

Rate per 1 000 total Live and Still Births ... 15.4

Total Live and Still Births			Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ... ..	...	...	934	885	1,819
Illegitimate ... ..	...	...	34	19	53
			<u>968</u>	<u>904</u>	<u>1 872</u>

Infant Deaths under 1 year			Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ... ..	...	...	23	11	34
Illegitimate ... ..	...	...	
			<u>23</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>34</u>

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births ... 18.4

Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate births 18.9

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate births

Infant Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under four weeks)

			Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ... ..	...	...	16	5	21
Illegitimate ... ..	...	...	
			<u>16</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>21</u>

Rate per 1 000 total Live Births 11.3

Early Neo Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under one week)

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	15	5	20
Illegitimate			
	<u>15</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>

Rate per 1,000 total Live Births 10

Peri natal Mortality Rate (Still Births plus deaths under one week)

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	28	20	48
Illegitimate	1		1
	<u>29</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>49</u>

Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births 20

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of Deaths 1

Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births 1

Deaths	Male	Female	Total
All causes	430	360	790

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population 1

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Hospitals The following is a list of the hospitals and associated Clinics in the district:

- (a) *Solihull Hospital* (includes a Post Natal Recovery Unit at Catherine de Barnes, Maternity Units at Netherwood and Brook House and a Chest Clinic in Lode Lane) administered by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board Group 25, Selly Oak Birmingham Management Committee.
- (b) *Middlefield Hall* administered by Monyhull Hospital Management Committee Group 14.

Laboratory Facilities The examination of specimens taken in

relation to the control of infectious diseases and the
examination of milk, water and ice cream samples are undertaken
by the Public Health Laboratory, Coventry.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Where held	C. or V.	When held	No. of new cases who attended during 1962 and at their 1st attendance were under 1 year	Total No. of children who attended during the year	No. of attendances made by children under 1 year	Total No. of attendances
Bentley Heath Community Hall	C	Alternate Tues.	59	94	324	462
Dorridge - St. Phillips Church Room	C	Every Friday	84	179	828	1259
Hobs Moat - St. Mary's Church Hall	C	Every Wed. and Friday	284	577	3392	3752
Hockley Heath King George VI Memorial Hall	C	Alternate Tues.	34	49	212	362
Knowle - Village Hall	C	Every Thurs.	151	221	1113	1520
Olton - Congregational Church Room	C	Every Monday	134	300	1217	1751
Wagon Lane - Old Isolation Hospital	C	Every Tues. and Wednesday	97	274	1333	1600
Shirley - Clinic Building, Halifax Road	V	Every Tues., Wed. & Friday.	429	1007	4942	5812
Solihull - Drury Lane	V	Every Mon. & Wednesday.	262	617	2534	3237
Shirley - (Cole Green) Youth Hut	C	Every Mon. & Thursday	212	447	2500	2895
TOTALS			1746	3765	18395	22650

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS - NATIONAL WELFARE FOODS SCHEME

The Scheme for the distribution of national welfare foods was continued.

The following table gives particulars of issues of Welfare Foods to the public from the various Distribution Centres:-

Distribution Centre	National Dried Milk Tins	Cod Liver Oil Bottles	Vitamin Tablets Pkts. of 20	Orange Juice Bottles
Temple Stores	432	23	24	400
Lagon Lane C.W.C. ...	543	159	136	1106
Avies - Lode Lane ...	1606	237	279	3711
Obs Moat C.W.C. ...	555	282	266	1830
lton C.W.C.	220	160	207	2015
Iris'', Oxhill Road ...	464	29	85	647
alifax Road C.W.C. ..	1537	503	684	5082
Lavinia', Colebrook Road	474	66	63	966
ole Green C.W.C. ...	175	154	157	866
Anne'', Haslucks Green Road	325	108	178	2166
nkspath Stores ...	401	25	2	315
ockley Heath C.W.C.	6	38	13	168
rridge C.W.C.	68	128	150	1492
ntley Heath C.W.C.	38	49	35	383
owle C.W.C.	40	156	167	2200
ury Lane C.W.C. ...	403	326	581	4295
blic Heath	139	80	82	881
Grand Total	<u>7426</u>	<u>2523</u>	<u>3109</u>	<u>28523</u>

MIDWIFERY

Preparation for Mothercraft Classes

Number of Women who attended	Total Attendances Made
402	1951

Number of Notified Births

Births	Domiciliary	Institutional
1788	570	1218

Home Nursing

Cases No. of Attendances

Medical	...	...	...	...	26,603
Surgical	...	...	...	...	4,884
Infectious Diseases, Tuberculosis					286
Maternal complications				...	16
Others	...	...	...	...	32
					<u>31,821</u>

Number of cases aged 65 and over ... 21,245

Number of cases aged under 5 years 78

Health Visiting

	First Visit	Revisit	Total Visits
Expectant Mothers ...	152	234	386
Children under 1 year	1832	7102	8934
Children 1 5 years			9233
Tuberculous Households			750
Geriatric ...	40	241	281
School Nursing ...			
Personal Hygiene follow up			75
Other follow up ..			359
	<u>2024</u>	<u>7577</u>	<u>20018</u>

Dental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and pre-school children.

	Expectant & Nursing Mothers				Pre-School Children
Examined	22	202
Needing Treatment	21	166
Treated*	25	100
Made dentally fit*	24	90

* including cases carried over from previous year.

Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulation Act, 1948

(a) No. registered at end of year	...	...	...	9
(b) No. of children provided for	...	...	...	77

Vaccination and Immunisation

Diphtheria Immunisations

No. of immunisations carried out during 1962

(a) Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation

Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	TOTAL
* 1058	246	20	1324

(b) Number of children given reinforcing injection ... 1247

Coping Cough Immunisations

Number of Immunisations carried out during 1962

(a) Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation:-

0 - 4	5 - 14	TOTAL
* 1302	20	1322

(b) Number of children given reinforcing injection ... 957

Tetanus Immunisation

Number of immunisations carried out during 1962

(a) Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation:-

0 - 4	5 - 14	TOTAL
* 1283	35	1318

(b) Number of children given reinforcing injection ... 84

Poliomyelitis

Number of vaccinations carried out during 1962

(a) Number of persons who completed a course of injection or oral vaccine:-

Children born since 1943		Young persons Born 1933-42		Born before 1933 but under 40 years		Other Personnel	TOTAL	
Salk	Sabin	Salk	Sabin	Salk	Sabin	Salk	Salk	Sabin
* 1167	329	183	45	466	158	17	1833	

(b) Number given third injection ... 4338 10

(c) Number given fourth injection ... 1435

Smallpox

(a) Number of persons vaccinated during the year

Under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 years and over	Total
* 1225	1153	2054	4385	8817

(b) Number of persons revaccinated ... 1488

Phenomenal increase in Smallpox Vaccinations due to a case of Smallpox in Solihull and an outbreak of Smallpox in the adjacent parts of the West Midlands

* All the record cards for this age group have not yet been returned to the Office.

B.C.G. Vaccinations during 1962

(a) Contact Scheme

Number Skin tested	Number found Negative	Number given B.C.G. Vaccination
58	58	58

The majority of these vaccinations were of child contact cases of tuberculosis.

b) School Children and Student Scheme

Number Skin Tested	Number Found Negative	Number given B.C.G. Vaccination
1619	1379	1368

Tuberculosis Register

The number of notified cases on the Office Tuberculosis register as at 31st December, 1962 was as follows:-

Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
372	25	397

Care and After-Care

Tuberculosis cases assisted during 1962

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Free extra rations ...	5	3		8
Bedding Clothing etc.	3			3
	<u>8</u>	<u>3</u>	<u></u>	<u>11</u>

AN SCHEME

Items issued in 1962

	No.	* Items still on Loan at 31.12.62
Is and Bedding		
Beds, Hospital and other types ...	12	7
Beds, Side Rail. ...	3	1
Blankets ...	18	
Mattresses Dunlopillo ...	22	18
Rolls, Staff and Foam ...	12	6
Rolls, Cases, Staff ...	10	
Rolls, Cases, Plastic ...	2	6
Sheets, Staff ...	14	6
Sheeting, Rubber and Plastic, etc.	72	34
Carried forward	<u>165</u>	<u>78</u>

* Items still on
Loan at 31.12.

	No.	
brought forward	165	78
Bed Accessories		
Air Rings	22	10
Alarms	27	18
Back Rests	45	18
Back Rests, covers	16	4
Beds, Cradles	20	9
Beds, Pans	103	53
Bed Tables	4	3
Bottles, Urine	23	18
Cushions, Dunlopillo	12	9
Poles, Lifting	3	5
Pressure Pad Units	3	-
Sheets, Draw	151	52
Orthopaedic Accessories		
Chairs, Invalid Folding and Self- propelling	73	50
Crutches, all types	7	10
Hoists	4	4
Slings	6	9
Sticks, Walking, Tripod and Quadruped	21	31
Walking Aids	14	18
Miscellaneous		
Cups - Feeding	2	-
Commodes, all types	96	61
Seats, Bath	1	1
Total	<u>818</u>	<u>461</u>

* Including items issued from previous years.

CONVALESCENCE

Number of cases admitted to Convalescent Homes 1962

	Men	Women	Children	Total
No. of cases	3	14	5	22
Total weeks	6	29	7	42

CHIROPODY SERVICE

All treatment being given under the Chiropody Scheme has been arranged through voluntary organisations. The number of patients dealt with by voluntary organisations totalled 171. These patients received a total of 487 treatments.

MENTAL HEALTH

a) Admission to Mental Hospitals arranged by Mental Welfare Officer.

Admission arrangements	No. of Patients
Compulsory powers under Mental Health Act, 1959	49*
Informal basis	66
	<u>115</u>
* Of this number 9 still in hospital, 6 of whom are over 65 years.	Total <u>115</u>

b) New cases reported as Mentally Sub-Normal during 1962

Action taken	Number of Cases		
	Male	Female	TOTAL
Admitted to Hospital	-	-	-
Receiving Community Care visits	2	4	6
	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>

c) Number of patients ascertained as Mentally Sub-Normal and receiving Community Care visits at 31st December, 1962 ... 70

d) Number of Mentally Sub-Normal patients in Hospital or on leave of absence from hospital as at 31st December, 1962 ... 50

JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE

The Junior Training Centre situated in Solihull, moved during the year to premises at Knowle, this again catered for 40 mentally sub-normal patients.

HOME HELP SERVICE

(a) Development since 1959

					1959	1960	1961	1962
Part-time Home Helps employed at								
31st December	...	...	...	...	47	59	60	68
Cases attended								
Maternity	...	...	...	...	172	164	147	141
T.B.	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
Others	...	...	...	...	238	187	169	181
					<u>412</u>	<u>353</u>	<u>318</u>	<u>324</u>

(b) Size of Service 1962

					Aged Under 65	Aged 65 & Over	Total
Number of Home Helps' hours							
provided for persons	...	...	...	...	10093	41011	51104

(c) Short-term cases helped in 1962

					Aged Under 65	Aged 65 & Over
Number of cases	...	...	...	...	173	8

d) Long-term cases helped in 1962

					Aged Under 65	Aged 65 & Over
Number of cases	...	...	...	...	20	107

HANDICAPPED PERSONS

(a) At the end of 1962 there were 99 "substantially and permanently handicapped" persons on the register.

(b) Car Badges for Severely Disabled Drivers

By the end of the year 1962, car badges had been issued to 12 severely disabled drivers.

(c) Holidays

During 1962 a group holiday was arranged by the Authority for 11 physically handicapped persons.

(d) Adaptations

Six handicapped persons were given financial assistance towards the cost of adaptations to their homes.

INCIDENCE OF BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

The Medical Officer of Health is responsible for arrangements for certification for registration.

a) Registered Blind Persons

During 1962 16 completed Forms BD.8 were received. Of these 11 related to blind persons and 5 to partially sighted persons.

On the 31st December, 1962 there were 88 registered blind persons in the Borough made up as follows:-

Age Distribution				Males	Females	Total
Age under 1 year	...	...	...	-	-	-
1 - 10 years	...	...	...	-	1	1
11 - 15 years	...	...	...	3	1	4
16 - 20 years	...	...	...	1	2	3
21 - 29 years	...	...	...	5	2	7
30 - 39 years	...	...	...	3	-	3
40 - 49 years	...	...	...	1	2	3
50 - 59 years	...	...	...	2	6	8
60 - 64 years	...	...	...	1	-	1
65 - 69 years	...	...	...	2	3	5
70 - 79 years	...	...	...	8	16	24
80 - 84 years	...	...	...	4	8	12
85 - 89 years	...	...	...	3	2	5
90	...	...	...	3	9	12
				<u>36</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>88</u>

b) Registered Partially Sighted

On the 31st December, 1962, there were 17 persons registered as partially sighted in the Borough, made up as follows:-

Age Distribution				Males	Females	Total
Age under 5 years	...	...	...	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	...	...	...	3	1	4
16 - 20 years	...	...	...	3	-	3
21 - 49 years	...	...	...	2	-	2
50 - 64 years	...	...	...	1	-	1
65 and over	...	...	...	3	4	7
				<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>17</u>

Under the powers of this Section the Local Authority has the duty of arranging the burial of any person who has died in their area where it appears that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being made otherwise than by the Authority.

A man aged 71 years died during the year and his widow stated that she was unable to meet the cost of the burial. The deceased had been in receipt of monetary assistance from the National Assistance Board and no Death Grant was available from the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance as he had been in casual employment and had not made any contributions under the National Insurance Acts.

In view of the circumstances, the Department made the necessary arrangements for, and the Council paid the cost of the burial of the deceased.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water

The Borough is supplied with mains water by the water undertakings of the Cities of Birmingham and Coventry. The number of houses served by them is approximately as follows

Birmingham	Coventry
29,260	1,915

Despite the activities of the Council in making mains water available to many houses situated in the rural parts of the area, 247 wells remain in active use. These are mainly situated in the southern green belt district and are out of reach of water mains.

Whenever mains have been extended, the Council have paid grants, in suitable cases, towards the connection of service pipes to the main. Some wells have become disused due to demolition by action taken under the Housing Acts, and others by demolition to make way for housing estates, flats, etc., which have caused extensions of the mains.

Routine check samples of water from the main supplies are submitted for Chemical Analysis and Bacteriological examination.

Results of Samples of rural water supplies

Routine samples have been taken for supervisory purposes and a number following complaints. The number of samples submitted to the Public Analyst or Bacteriologist was as follows:-

	Chemical and Bacteriological only	Bacteriological only
No. of samples submitted	10	47
No. satisfactory in both tests	9	
No. unsatisfactory in both tests	1	
No. satisfactory in chemical tests only	9	
No. satisfactory in bacteriol- ogical tests only		22
No. unsatisfactory in bacteriol- ogical tests only		24
No. doubtful in bacteriological test only		1

The 24 unsatisfactory water samples submitted to the bacteriological test were from wells mainly of the shallow type.

Number of Houses and Population served by public water mains

(A) Direct to Houses

The number of houses and retail shops as ascertained from rate books is 32,175. Of these, approximately 31,883, or 99%, are connected direct to the mains, while 292, or 1%, are served by 247 wells.

By Standpipes

12 houses are served by mains water from 6 standpipes or taps outbuildings for the common use of several houses.

Drainage and Sewerage

The local sewerage system has been further extended by the laying of 5,813 yards of foul sewer and by 8,490 yards of surface

water sewers, a combined total of approximately 8 miles. The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal are adequate, sewerage being carried out by the local authority and sewage disposal by the Birmingham Tame and Rea District Drainage Board.

Closet Accommodation and Cesspools

During the year under review 2 pail closets were converted to water closets, 4 hand flushed closets had mechanical flush cisterns provided and 1 cesspool was discontinued following connection of the property to the public sewer. £61.0.0d., was paid by the Council to owners of properties in the form of grants towards the cost of conversion of the pail closets.

The Borough Surveyor's Department, which is responsible for the emptying of pail closets and cesspools, stated that at the end of 1962, 320 pail closets and 670 cesspools existed in the Council's area and the number of properties drained to cesspools is stated to be 925.

The majority of these pail closets and cesspools are situated in the rural parts of the district where no sewers are available.

Public Cleansing

The Council undertake the removal of house refuse from premises within the Borough, the ash bin method of storage being general and the system of disposal that of controlled tipping.

HOUSING

Number of dwellings built during the year, including flats

Council	...	...	...	58
Private	...	...	...	603

Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year

Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	191
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Number of dwelling houses (including above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932 ...	6
Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5
Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	87
Houses Demolished or Closed	
Number of houses demolished as a result of procedure under Housing Acts	17
Number of persons displaced as a result of above ...	49
Number of houses closed	Nil

) Permanent Dwellings

During the year 5 notices were served under the Housing Acts inviting owners to appear before the Council when demolition of their property was being considered. Demolition Orders were made in respect of 2 houses and also in the case of 3 houses which were represented as being unfit during the previous year.

In 1962 7 houses were demolished following Demolition Orders made during previous years and 9 houses which were the subject of a Clearance Area. At the end of the year 4 cases were awaiting re housing by the Council following action under the Housing Acts.

Temporary Dwellings

In 2 cases owners were invited to appear before the Council when demolition of their properties was being considered and in 1 case an undertaking by the owner not to use the premises for human habitation was accepted. One property was demolished following action taken in a previous year. At the end of the year there were 10 tenants of temporary dwellings on which there was a Demolition Order awaiting re housing by the Council.

Repairs

Number of houses made fit after informal action	...	5
Number of houses made fit after formal action	...	

RENT ACT, 1957

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

1. Number of applications for certificates	...	
2. Number of decisions to issue Certificates:-		
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	
(b) in respect of all defects.	... ..	NE
3. Number of undertakings given by landlords		
under Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	

CARAVANS

Observations of the movement into the Borough of caravans which are used for full-time occupation were again continued during the year. The visiting of sites soon after the caravans had arrived and interviewing the occupants resulted in 56 vans being removed without further action being required. Nearby householders quickly inform the Department of the arrival of these caravan dwellers and a public health inspector interviews the occupiers of the caravans to explain that they have not the necessary permission, etc. The caravan dwellers normally leave the site within a day or two. On one or two occasions, a Council vehicle has been available to tow off the caravans when they trespassed on Council land.

One application to site a caravan was refused by the Council and four temporary "approvals" were granted for the use of caravans during building operations. Two applications were also granted for the renewal of permission to site vans for recreational purposes.

The one licensed caravan site at Knowle at which 32 caravans are permanently sited was visited regularly and found to be in a satisfactory manner and according to the conditions of licence. Improvements were made to the hard standings of several vans and to the entrance doors to the bath houses. Fire-fighting appliances were also provided at a central fire point.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

Thirty dealer's (Pre-Packed Milk) Licences were issued during 1962 to the following:-

Retail Dairymen	3
Shopkeepers retailing milk	27

Milk Samples

The following table gives the results of milk samples submitted for biological, bacteriological, phosphatase and turbidity tests:-

	Untreated Milk		Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk		Pasteurised Milk		Sterilised Milk		Totals	
No. of Samples	2		29		32		20		83	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Methylene Blue Test	2	-	29	-	32	-	-	-	63	-
Phosphatase Test	-	-	29	-	32	-	-	-	61	-
Turbidity Test	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	-

Ice-Cream

Manufacturers

At the close of the year there were no active manufacturers of ice-cream in the Borough.

Vendors

Registered and retailing ice-cream at close of 1962 ...	218
New registration during the year	3
Registrations transferred	4

Vendors' premises where pre packed and/or loose ice cream was sold were as follows:-

Selling pre packed ice cream only	...	...	...	1
Selling pre packed and loose ice cream	...	...	...

The methylene blue test was used for estimating the bacteriological quality. The results of tests are divided into four grades. Forty two samples were submitted to the test.

The analyst was unable to examine six of the above samples because the air temperature, at the time of submission of the samples to the Laboratory, was in excess of that permitted.

Results of the remaining 36 samples are as follows

Grades	1	2	3	4
No. of samples	23	8	4	1

Grade 1 is the highest grade and ice cream placed in Grades 1 and 2 are regarded as satisfactory.

Analysis of Ice-Cream Samples for Fat Content, Sucrose and Milk Solids.

No. of Samples	Satisfactory
22	22

By the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953. Ice Cream is required to contain 5% fat, 10% sugar and 7½% milk solids other than fat. In the case of Dairy Ice Cream, Dairy Cream or Cream Ice, the fat must be milk fat. The results of samples show that ice cream sold in the area has a higher solid content than the legal standard.

Iced Lollipops

Of 194 Vendors of iced lollipops in the area, 2 are manufacturing the product they sell by retail.

Slaughterhouses

Annual Licences were issued in respect of 4 slaughterhouses

Slaughtermen

Seven Slaughtermen's Licences were issued during the year, entitling the holders to slaughter cattle, sheep and pigs.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excl'dg Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	629	2	22	5600	1470	-
Number inspected	629	2	22	5600	1470	-
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	37	1	-	147	114	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculo- sis and cysticerci	5.9%	50%	-	2.6%	7.7%	-
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	1	-	-	-	17	-
Percentage of the number inspected aff- ected with tuberculosis	0.15%	-	-	-	1.1%	-
CYSTICERCOSIS						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	11	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refriger- ation	3	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and locally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Clean Food Campaign

As mentioned in last year's report clean food courses were instituted at the College of Further Education for people connected with the food industry.

A series of lectures for these courses was given by members of the Department and it was encouraging to know that out of students taking the examination of the Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, 12 were successful.

Lectures on food hygiene were also given to shop assistants employed by a multiple bakery firm at the request of the management.

During routine visits to food premises by Public Health Inspectors, the opportunity is taken to discuss practical points of food hygiene directly with food handlers.

Other Food Preparation Premises

Routine inspections of commercial kitchens, works canteens and of vehicles from which food is sold were made during the year.

Food Premises

(1) The number of food premises in the area by type of business

Butchers	62
Cafe and Snack Bars, including Public Houses serving meals	40
Confectioners (Bread, cakes, pastry, chocolates and sweets)	65
Fishmongers	6
Fried Fish and Chips	6
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	56
Groceries and Provisions	134

(2) Number of registered food premises under Section 97 of the Solihull Urban District Council Act, 1936:-

Ice Cream Vendors	218
Wholesale Distributors	1
Manufacturers of Meat Products: Active	9
Registered	12

-) Inspections of registered food premises ... 69
-) Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 ...

There has been a ready compliance with the requirements of the Regulations, and the following work was done during the year:

Hot or cold water supplies provided	...	...	14
Wash hand basins fitted...	...	...	11
Sinks fitted	...	...	9
Clothes Lockers provided	...	...	9
Wash Hand Notices fixed	...	...	21
Structural defects remedied	...	...	14
Walls, etc., cleansed	...	...	23
Ventilation improved or provided	...	...	1
Lighting improved or provided	...	...	5
Additional fittings, working surfaces improved	...	...	6
Height of food from pavement improved	...	...	2
Temperature of frozen food cabinets reduced	...	...	11

The amount and method of disposal of condemned food:

The following food was examined and disposed of by burial in the refuse tip after inspection had shown that it was unfit for human consumption:

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat and Offal		11		12
Miscellaneous tinned foods	1	3		19
Other foods		9	1	8
	2	3	2	11

Special examinations ... Nil

d. and Drugs Act Sampling

The work done during 1962:

Total number of samples taken
Formal Informal

Milk	...	63
Miscellaneous Food and Drugs	-	144

Of these, 62 samples of milk and 137 samples of other food drugs were reported as genuine.

The results of unsatisfactory samples of food and drugs as a result of routine sampling were as follows:-

<i>No.</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
3999	Slimming Treatment	Informal	Misleading description. of the five ingredients purgatives, of which three were drastic in action. one ingredient had been for the treatment of obesity. Manufacturer agreed to leaflets explaining treatment.
4007	Caraway Cheese Preparation	Informal	Sample had the character of a Cheese Spread but contained only 11.7% Butter instead of the recommended standard of 20%. Of foreign manufacture. No further action.
4020	Lamb Chops and Four Vegetables with Gravy	Informal	Labelled "Dinner for Two" Contained only ten peas had a total content of 10 ounces. Manufacturer agreed to omit the words "Dinner for Two" from label.
4048	Tuberculin Tested Milk	Informal	Deficient of 53% Fat. Sample from a Milk vending machine. Repeat samples proved genuine.
4050	Butter Fudge	Informal	Insufficient butter present to justify the term "Butter Fudge" Manufacturer agreed to alter label to "Fudge" Council resolved that a warning be issued to the manufacturer.
4102	Pork Sausages	Informal	Contained 61% Meat. Refer to manufacturer.
4315	Minced Meat	Informal	Contained preservative. Consisted of raw minced meat which is not allowed to contain preservative. Manufacturer warned.
4350	Minced Beef Loaf	Informal	Deficient in meat. Of foreign manufacture. Refer to Importer.

Complaints received from members of the public

Total number of complaints received ...	...	...
Number of complaints where samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination	...	...

Number of complaints where samples were examined in the Department	6
Number of complaints dealt with departmentally	6

1) Action taken on samples submitted to the Public Analyst for Examination

Sample No.	Article	Remarks
3940	Frozen Garden Peas	Alleged to contain a garden slug. Material identified as a small seed pod probably a common vetch. No further action taken.
3941	Steak and Kidney Pie	Contained a piece of silver coloured paper similar to a wrapper commonly used for chewing gum. Council resolved that a warning be issued to the manufacturer.
3942	Frozen Fish Cakes	Alleged to be stale. Analysis indicated that the Fish Cakes were of satisfactory quality with no evidence of the presence of staleness.
3962	Butter	Contained a small foreign body having the characteristics of rubber. Of foreign manufacture but packed in the U.K. Council resolved that a warning be issued to the importer and retailer.
3934	Vienna Roll	Contained part of a ticket probably used for labelling flour sacks. Council resolved that a warning be issued to the bakery concerned.
3935	Pork Sausages	Alleged to contain "insect eggs". The "eggs" consisted of rather shrivelled sausage skin with a little yeast growth on the surface. No further action taken.
3936	Sliced Bread	Contained a cigarette end. The Public Analyst found a number of inconsistencies and there was insufficient evidence to indicate how the cigarette end had found its way into the loaf. No further action taken.
3937	Ginger Beer	Alleged to have caused sickness. Sample was of normal composition and was in excellent bacteriological condition with normal taste. There was no evidence to suggest that the Ginger Beer was the cause of any sickness. No further action taken.

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
4038	Fruit Cake	Alleged to have contained a pin. No evidence to indicate that the pin had been baked in the bread. No further action taken.
4039	Bread	Contained mould growths. Legal proceedings were instituted and the case was dismissed.
4040	Bread	Contained a cigarette filter. Council resolved that a warning be issued to the bakery concerned.
4047	Rum Truffles	Alleged to be stale. Analyst could find no evidence of staleness. No further action taken.
4050	Potato Crisps	Contained parts of a spent match. Council resolved that a warning be issued to the manufacturer.
4055	Pork Pie	Alleged to have caused sickness. Of satisfactory quality. No further action taken.
4076	Mushroom Soup	Contained a foreign body. Of natural origin and not an unlikely constituent of mushroom soup. No further action taken.
4077	Bread	Contained a small piece of dough contaminated with traces of insect. Referred to bakery concerned.
4078	Bread	Contained a small piece of dough. Council resolved that a warning be issued to the bakery concerned.
4336	Strained Chicken Broth	Alleged to be unfit. Analyst reported that there was no evidence. No further action taken.
4337	Cakes	Alleged to have mould growth on tinfoil cases. No evidence of presence of any mould growths on the tinfoil, the cakes, or the carton and paper liners. No further action taken.

(2) Samples examined in the Department

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
C/1/62	Pork Pie	Pie was received by post. On examination, the pie was found to be in a mouldy condition, but five days had elapsed between date of purchase and the receipt of the pie by the Department, the complaint was referred to the supplier informally.

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
2/62	Potatoes	On examination showed signs of rodent contamination. Council resolved that a warning be issued to the packers.
3/62	Sterilised Milk	Alleged to contain a piece of glass. Investigations proved that the glass - which had been found in a cup of coffee - had formed part of a glass jar which had contained the coffee and which had been broken. The coffee had been transferred to a tin.
4/62	Fruit Loaf	Contained mould growths. Council resolved that a warning be issued to the manufacturer.
5/62	Cream	Contained mould growths. Council resolved that a warning be issued to the retailer.
6/62	Salmon	Alleged to contain particles of glass. The particles proved to be harmless chemical crystals of a type often found in tinned fish.

SWIMMING POOLS

The additional filter and general improvements to the treatment plant at the Solihull Pool since it was purchased by the Corporation have proved capable of providing a satisfactory supply to the Swimming Pool. The plant at the Greswolde Pool is also capable of providing a well filtered and chlorinated water supply.

During the season, frequent visits were made to both pools by the Public Health Inspectors to see that the byelaws relating to swimming pools were complied with and to carry out spot tests of the pH values and the amount of free chlorine in the water. The spot tests provide a check on the tests carried out a number of times each day by the superintendent in charge of the swimming pool, and any unsatisfactory reading can be rectified quickly.

To ascertain the chemical and bacteriological standard of the swimming pool waters, the waters are examined chemically and bacteriologically by the public analyst, and bacteriologically only by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

At the request of Solihull School, a chemical and two bacteriological samples collected from their open air swimming pool were submitted for examination, all of which received favourable reports and are included in the table below:-

Samples

Bacteriological and Chemical	...	...	7
Bacteriological only	...	...	7

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948 - Part 1 of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i> (3)	<i>Written Notices</i> (4)	<i>Occup Prosec</i> (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	19	2		
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	112	31	2	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	82	32	1	-
Totals	213	65	3	-

2. Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Sanitary Conveniences (Section 7)					
(a) Insufficient	6	4	-	-	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	4	-	1	
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	
Other offences against the Act	2	2	-	-	
Totals	14	10		1	

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work						No. of out workers in August List required by Section 110(1)(c)
ring Apparel	) Making, etc.					
	) Cleaning and Washing					14
ctro plate						1
Making of Boxes or other receptacles	parts thereof made wholly or partially					
paper						4
ding, etc. of buttons, etc.						23
ufacturing Jewellers						2
Manufacturing						2
Total						<u>46</u>

The tables above indicate the number of premises which were visited. The official tables requested to be completed by the Minister contain columns which have been omitted from the above because they merely provided 'Nil' returns.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Smoke Control Areas Nos. 2 and 3 mentioned in last year's Report were proceeded with and were due to come into operation on the 1st June, 1963. In accordance with the Council's decision to proceed with its Smoke Control Programme, inspections were started on premises to be included in Smoke Control Area No. 4.

The results from the five deposit gauges show that there was a slight increase in the amount of grit deposited as compared with 1961 and also a slight increase in the amount of sulphur dioxide as measured by means of the five Lead Peroxide candles and by the Daily Volumetric apparatus. The average Daily smoke figure shows an increase this year and is the highest figure since records were started in 1955. Several days of dense fog during the early months of the year seem to have been responsible.

Deposit Gauges: Results expressed in tons per square mile, deposit gauges collect dust and grit from the atmosphere.

				Olton	Burman Road	Cranmore Blvd.	Gres- wolde	Ear- wood
Average monthly Deposit:								
1962	...	...	...	8.92	8.68	7.01	5.58	5.0
1961	...	...	...	8.03	7.35	6.52	5.27	4.0
1960	...	...	...	10.14	10.38	8.57	6.32	6.0

Annual rainfall in inches:

1962	...	...	...	21.18	24.50	27.34	22.81	25.0
1961	...	...	...	20.67	24.21	24.66	22.05	23.0
1960	...	...	...	31.40	33.74	36.23	33.50	35.0

Lead Peroxide Candles: The sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere reacts on the lead peroxide in the instrument to form lead sulphate the amount of change is measured and forms the basis of comparison.

				Olton	Burman Road	Cranmore Blvd.	Gres- wolde	Earls wood
Average Deposit per day:								
1962	...	...	...	1.91	1.37	1.23	0.67	0.64
1961	...	...	...	1.77	1.14	1.23	0.58	0.62
1960	...	...	...	2.13	1.40	1.30	0.66	0.74

The figures express daily the number of milligrammes of sulphur dioxide per 100 sq.cms. of candle fabric.

Daily Test for Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide. The apparatus is situated in an inside room at the Council House. Air from outside is drawn through a dilute solution of hydrogen peroxide for 24 hours. The amount of alkali needed to neutralise the sulphuric acid in the hydrogen peroxide (brought about by the oxidation of the sulphur dioxide) is ascertained.

In addition, this air is drawn through a filter paper and the density of smoke stain is measured.

Average Daily Smoke expressed as microgrammes per cubic metre of air:

1962	...	...	...	74.2
1961	...	...	...	62.7
1960	...	...	...	66.4

Average Daily Sulphur Dioxide expressed as microgrammes per cubic metre:

1962	...	...	...	109
1961	...	...	...	100
1960	...	...	...	151

FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Only one firm is registered to upholster new furniture. There are no premises licensed for the manufacture of rag flock or its storage for distribution to registered premises.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The owners of 3 pet shops had their annual licences renewed. The Act prescribes the conditions under which pet animals should

be kept whilst awaiting sale. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals inspectsthe premises on behalf of the Council and reports whether or not they are suitable.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

For some years past, warfarin, mixed with oatmeal, has been the poison used to destroy rats and mice in surface infestation. Excellent results have been obtained since using this poison.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food maintain close liaison with Local Authorities who are informed of any development regarding posion, baits and systems of baiting. In addition, courses are held occasionally for rodent operatives employed by Local Authorities and both rodent operatives employed by this Corporation attended a two-day course in the Midlands during the year.

A summary of the work done by the operatives during the year is shown:-

	Type of Property				
	Private	Business & Industrial	Local Authority	Agricultural	Total
Properties Inspected:					
a. On request	762	48	18	23	-
b. On survey	1851	169	-	-	2
c. & treated	1464	24	18	23	1

SEWER TREATMENTS

Although Solihull has a population approaching 100,000 represents a rapid growth from approximately 59,000 in 1945, in consequence, the sewers laid to meet the demand created by this growth are of fairly new construction and may account for the very small rat population that invades the sewers (and household drains). The average total of "takes", both partial and complete are few, showing that the problem to be dealt with is very small.

Although efforts were made to carry out two disinfection treatments of sewers each year on the lines recommended by the

Ministry only one treatment was carried out, details of which are given hereunder:

Date of Treatment	Bait and Poison used	No. of Manholes Baited	No. of Poisoned Bait s Taken	
			Partial	Complete
March	Oatmeal and Warfarin	129	8	1

The rodent operatives also deal with wasps and other insect. festations.

OPS

The total number of shops in the Borough at the end of 1962 s 958, giving an increase of 5 over the previous year s total.

ORAGE OF PETROLEUM

99 premises were licensed for the storage of a total of 3,260 gallons of petroleum spirit and 23 330 gallons of petrol n mixtures. The income received from the payment of licence es was £105.5.0d.

TROLEUM WORK DONE

New installations supervised	...	...	...	...	3
Alterations to existing installations supervised			...		3
Air tests on storage tanks supervised	...	...	...		7
Steaming out and removal of old tanks supervised			...		4
Sterilisation of old tanks with concrete supervised			...		1

During the year a resident in Solihull discovered an under und petroleum spirit storage tank while digging in the garden. tank was "sterilised" with water until the present owner ided whether to excavate the tank or to fill it with concrete leave in situ. The tank had apparently been used for the rage of petroleum spirit during the war years.

TABLE OF DEFECTS REMEDIED AND NUISANCES ABATED

PUBLIC HEALTH & HOUSING ACTS

Internal - Repairs to:-

Plaster ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Floors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doors and Windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranges, Fireplaces and Flues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wastepipes, sinks and washbasins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

External - Repairs to:-

Roofs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pointing, etc., of walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yard Paving	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gully Channels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rainwater pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eavesgutters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CARAVAN SITES, ETC. ACT, 1960

Miscellaneous
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

WATER SUPPLY

Houses connected to mains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Well Supplies discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hot Water Apparatus renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water Supply Pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DRAINAGE

Drains reconstructed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septic Tanks constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection Chamber covers provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cesspools discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Houses connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Closets converted to W.Cs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W.C. Apparatus repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FOOD PREMISES - HYGIENE REGULATIONS

(Shops, Cafes, Clubs, Canteens and Hotels, etc)

See body of Report for details ...

WATERWORKS ACTS

Heating facilities provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Additional W.C.s. provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous...	...	...	...	...	...	4

FACTORIES ACTS

Non-Power

Ventilation improved	1
----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Power, Non-Power and Building Operations

Sanitary Accommodation - see body of Report for details						10
---	--	--	--	--	--	----

CLEAN AIR ACT

Adaptations - Domestic	...	...	...	...	...	11
Smoke Nuisances abated - Domestic	...	...	...	...	...	12
Industrial	...	...	...	...	...	8

NUISANCES ABATED

Noise	...	...	...	...	...	4
Offensive Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	15
Watercourses and Ditches	...	...	...	...	...	5

MISCELLANEOUS

Disinfections after Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	31
Infected Bedding removed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Insect disinfestations	...	...	...	...	...	78
Mould disinfestations	...	...	...	...	...	58

PETROLEUM

See body of Report for details	18
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

TABLE 1

BOROUGH OF SOLIHULL

Summary of Visits and Notices served in the Public Health
Inspectors Department during the year 1962

	<i>Visits made</i>	<i>Notices</i>			
		<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Verbal</i>	<i>Compl wit.</i>
HOUSING					
Housing Acts . . .	135	-	-	-	-
Public Health Acts	812	3	63	40	81
Caravans, etc . . .	110	-	-	6	6
Rent Act 1957	11	-	-	-	-
Improvement Grant Survey	948	-	-	-	-
Drainage & Cesspools	368	-	-	2	2
Closet Conversions	39	-	-	1	1
FOOD PREMISES					
HYGIENE REGULATIONS					
Shops	690	-	12	52	60
Mobile Shops	26	-	3	3	4
Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes etc. . .	33	-	3	6	7
Factory etc.					
Canteens	9	-	-	-	-
Registered premises	22	-	1	1	2
Fish Frying . . .	7	-	-	1	1
Slaughterhouses	6	-	-	-	-
SHOPS ACTS					
Welfare Provisions, etc	38	-	1	3	1
Closing Hours . . .	27	-	1	3	3
FACTORIES ACTS					
Factories Power	19	-	-	1	-
Non-Power	17	-	3	3	6
Outworkers . . .	46	-	-	-	-
Building Operations	9	-	-	1	-
CLEAN AIR ACT					
Smoke Control Areas	842	-	-	-	-
Observations					
Domestic	6	-	-	-	-
Industrial	62	-	-	-	-
Nuisances	6	-	-	6	6
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION					
Daily Smoke Filter	303	-	-	-	-
Deposit Gauge . . .	15	-	-	-	-
Carried forward	4606	3	87	129	180

TABLE 1 (Cont'd)

	<i>Visits made</i>	<i>Notices</i>			
		<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Verbal</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
brought forward	4606	3	87	129	180
Food and Drugs ...	271		-		
Alk... ..	34		-		
Ice Cream ...	47		-		
Water Mains and Wells	83		-	9	9
Bathing Pools	51		-		
Trade, etc. effluent	42		-		
at Inspection ..	612		-		
Refuse Disposal ...	16		-		
Offensive Accumulations	15		-	5	5
Keeping Animals			-		
Piggeries, etc.	10		-	3	3
Pitches and Water			-		
Courses ...	42		-	1	1
Infectious Diseases	61		-		
Disinfections ...	5		-		
Insect Infestations	28		-		
Rats & Mice			-		
Infestations ...	11		-		
Unwholesome Premises	11		-		
Control installations	209		-		
Sound Food ...	50		-		
Miscellaneous ...	571		1		1
Interviews	328		-		
Court Appearances	2		-		
Prosecutions ...	5		-		
Totals	7110	3	88	147	199

TABLE 11

BOROUGH OF SOLIHULL
Vital Statistics of Whole District During 1962 and
previous years

Year	Population Estimated to Middle of each year.	Births		Nett Deaths Belonging to the Borough			
		Nett		Under 1 year		At all ages	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Number	Rate
1.	2	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1954	72,470	1033	14.2	21	25.9	598	8.2
1955	75,740	1,181	15.6	22	18.6	660	8.7
1956	78,860	1,264	16.0	14	11.1	636	8.1
1957	81,620	1,489	18.2	22	14.7	681	8.3
1958	85,150	1,490	17.4	28	18.7	693	8.1
1959	88,990	1,670	18.7	21	12.5	699	7.8
1960	92,550	1,711	18.4	36	21.0	753	8.1
1961	96,080	1,828	19.02	26	14.2	771	8.0
1962	98,670	1,843	18.6	34	18.4	790	8.0

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES 1962

England and Wales

*Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality during
the year 1962 (Provisional Figures)*

Annual Rate per 1,000 Population (Mid-June)

Live Births per 1,000 population	18.
Deaths per 1,000 Population... ..	11.
Still Births per 1,000 total Live and Still Births ...	18.
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births	21.

TABLE III

BOROUGH OF SOLIHULL

Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during the Year 1962.

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases Notified							
	At all ages	At ages - years						
		Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 44	45 - 64	65 and over	Age unknown
Smallpox	1					1		
Plague								
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...								
Erysipelas	5					5		
Scarlet Fever	21		8	8	5			
Paratyphoid Fever								
Enteric Fever								
Pneumonia	34			4	5	11	12	2
Malaria								
Dysentery	7		1	4	1			1
Interperal Pyrexia	1				1			
Cerebro spinal Meningitis ...								
Poliomyelitis								
Acute Encephalitis								
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	4						
Polio-Encephalitis								
Respiratory Tuberculosis	21		1	2	8	8	2	
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	2				1	1		
Meningococcal Meningitis								
Food Poisoning								
Scasles	63	3	39	19	1			1
Whooping Cough	32	4	10	17	1			
Total	191	11	59	54	23	26	14	4

TABLE IV

BOROUGH OF SOLIHULL
Causes of Death During the Year 1962

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
ALL CAUSES	430	360
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	3	1
2. Tuberculosis, Other	1	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	17	6
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	38	5
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	21
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	5
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	51	37
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	-
16. Diabetes	5	6
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	46	83
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	92	56
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	2
20. Other Heart Disease	35	32
21. Other Circulatory Disease	10	19
22. Influenza	3	2
23. Pneumonia	12	14
24. Bronchitis	32	7
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	5
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	3
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	3
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	4
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	-
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations	5	7
32. Other defined and ill defined Diseases	42	28
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	6	2
34. All other Accidents	12	5
35. Suicide	5	6
36. Homicide and Operations of War	-	1